

terest, cuts down the time and really tests the man. With special care on the part of those competing to avoid crowding, fouling and jockeying, and a determination on the part of the managers to insist on prompt starting and no delay between the races, there is no reason why this afternoon's meeting at Mott Haven should not prove unquestionably the most successful athletic gathering of our time.

Ab. Mr. Bristow.

The one of our city contemporaries which has more political vigor than all the others together seems inclined to rule out of the canvass "all and singular" of the republican candidates whose prospects the HERALD has for some days considered hopeless. We are confirmed in the correctness of our estimate by the indorsement of so competent a judge. It would give us still greater pleasure to follow occasionally instead of leading always, for correct opinions are best promoted by a comparison of views formed from different and independent standpoints. We do not agree with our contemporary that the weakness of Mr. Bristow's canvass results from his failure to make explanations of his official conduct as Secretary of the Treasury. It is rather a consequence of his peculiar relation to the republican party. He is the candidate of political sentimentalists, not of trained politicians. Everybody who knows how national nominating conventions are created and controlled—and nobody understands this better than our expert contemporary—is aware that they are managed by men "inside politics," who understand each other by quick instinct and ready sympathy like the Freemasonry by which people in what is called society recognize their kind. A convention of politicians will never nominate a man of the stamp of Mr. Bristow, and the reason lies so plain on the surface that it is idle to seek for it in a mine. It is not the failure of Mr. Bristow to refute the allegations of the Durants that will prevent his nomination at Cincinnati, but the fact that neither he nor his supporters belong to the guild of politicians by which the action of political conventions is controlled.

Our vicious contemporary, having put Mr. Blaine, Mr. Morton and Mr. Bristow outside the pale of choice, seems to agree with us that only three of the names which have been talked of have any chance. Does it believe in the success of Conkling and Hayes? Or, in the event of Mr. Conkling's failure to get the chief nomination, does it think that Washburne and Conkling would make a winning ticket? It has echoed us so faithfully that we should be glad of an opportunity to repay the compliment.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tennessee republicans fear that Bristow might Tylerize. Congressman Blackburn is en route for New Orleans to investigate.

The Hon. Tom Erving, of Ohio, insists that Hancock is the coming man. A month ago Thurman said that Hancock and Bayard were the only two names to be feared.

The *Trade List* asks, "Are greenbacks coin?" and Murat Halstead asks, "Is a cabbage leaf a mineral?"

M. Pierre Veron has indicated upon a new novel, under the provoking title, "Les Monstres des Femmes."

Part of the Illinois republicans was written by General Heriberto and part, including the financial, by F. W. Palmer.

The other day there was a man in Portland, Me., who had never heard of the Centennial. He is no longer the happy soul he was.

One Indiana journalist said to another, "Do you think that Don Cameron is corrupt?" The reply was, "He is Simon Cameron's son."

There is good authority for saying that enemies of Mr. Conkling are proposing not to make his Cincinnati rote unanimous, but to make a bolt.

The Springfield Republican thinks that if Don Cameron cannot undertake the duties of his office Grant will have another chance to help the democrats elect their President.

In 1862 Senator Dawes said:—"Money corruptly expended in the War Office, under Mr. Cameron, has already amounted to more than the expenses of the Floyd administration in four years."

"Maria," said the pious husband, "them wicked Smiths are allowing their children to play in the yard on Sunday. To-morrow I'll sack the dog on their chickens. The judgment of Heaven must be visited on in some way."

Old fishermen who hear that the rocks at Hell Gate are to be blown up on the Fourth of July are preparing to go out in skiffs and pick up the great quantities of fish that will be stumped to insensibility and come to the surface of the water.

Theodore Tilton, seeing a gravestone at North Attleboro bearing the name Elizabeth Richards, somewhat dispirited, last week, gave \$5 to have it restored, saying that he cared nothing for the person buried there, but his act was for the sake of the name, which was the same as that of his wife before they were married.

Brooklyn Argus:—"A simple peasant from the village of New England was slighting from the cars at the Washington depot, in company with a friend, when the latter pointed out the first distinguished looking person he saw, and exclaimed:—'Look George! there goes one of the greatest statesmen in this country.' 'Dew tell!' ejaculated the simple peasant. 'How much has he stolen?'"

When Dr. Loring was at the Marlborough celebration, the other day, a minister introduced his little son in this way:—"Let me introduce you to Dr. Loring, and mind that you let me in the face so as to remember him, for you may vote for him for Governor one of these days." The Doctor eyed the stripling with a rueful gaze and quickly replied, "Good heavens! have I got to wait till then?"

Eastern people have frequently been puzzled to find a definition of the famous race of San Francisco hoodlums. They are from sixteen to twenty years old. A police officer tells what one of them did:—"He drinks beer out of a bucket in the sand lot; he stands watch for 'em while the others play poker in the sand lot, and a mighty poor watch he is. They knocked down a groceryman and went through his till, hit a man with a cobblestone, cleaned out a wash house, stole all Mrs. Martin's hen and cooked 'em in the sand lot, killed three pet dogs and left the carcasses on the street, tore down Gallagher's fence, strided three run-aways, broke ten windows in the Hayes Valley cars, frightened the school teachers and children coming home from the grammar school, and if you want me to go back to man I'll tell you things that'll make your hair stand on end."

CARELESSNESS WITH FIREARMS.

TWO MEN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT AND ONE OF THEM SUICIDE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 29, 1876. A singular and probably fatal accident occurred at Fishkill Landing this morning from the careless handling of firearms. Two men, named James Phillips and Charles Livingston, the latter a colored man, were in Kovel's market examining a picture on the wall. H. S. Barton, who keeps a gun shop in the rear of the market, was at the same time showing a gun to a customer. Barton placed a cap on the nipple and pulled the trigger back to show its force, not dreaming that the weapon was loaded. It was, however, charged with small shot and slug, and, as the cap exploded, went off, when the charge passed through a door connecting the market with the gun shop wounding Phillips in the left arm and some of the shot and slug penetrating Livingston's lung. The latter ran out into the market, spitting blood, and endeavored to walk home, but becoming too weak he stopped suddenly, the blood gushing out of his mouth. As quickly as possible he was taken to the Highland Hospital where every attention is being given him by Dr. Black, but there are no hopes for his recovery.

CABLE NEWS.

From All Parts of the Old World.

THE PORTE POLICY A PUZZLE TO THE PRESS.

Britain Bristling Up for Rough Work in the East.

EMMA MINE AND OTHER FRAUDS.

'Change—Effort at Recovery Followed by a Sudden Collapse.

WHAT IS SAID ABOUT WINSLOW.

TURKEY.

THE SULTAN'S GOVERNMENTAL INTENTIONS EXPONDED BY AN ENGLISH PRESSMAN—ENGLAND'S ALARM—THE QUEEN'S CABINET LIKELY TO ASSUME A BOLD POSITION.

A special despatch from Paris to the Times says there are some persons who maintain that if the United Powers asked Turkey to cede Herzegovina to Montenegro and Bosnia to Servia, charging the new principality their quota of the Turkish debt and settling the internal condition of these provinces in a manner meriting general confidence Turkey would not hesitate to agree.

ENGLAND ALARMED WITH RESPECT TO THE QUESTIONS OF THE EAST. The Times this morning, in its column of naval and military intelligence, says that on Thursday and Friday last Admiral Stewart, Controller of the Navy, and Mr. Baines, Surveyor of Dockyards, made an elaborate investigation of the work in hand at the Portsmouth yard with a view of ascertaining the time and money required to prepare for sea the various ships now building there, including the iron turret ships *Thunderer* and *Inflectible*, and also to get ready the steam reserve.

VICTORIA MAY VINDICATE THE NATIONAL PRIDE. This visit considerably strengthens the impression prevailing at Portsmouth that the government purposes taking a bold position respecting the Eastern question.

REMARKS OF ENGLISH OPINIONS ON THE CRISIS. The Marquis of Hartington, in a speech at the laying of the foundation of the new City Liberal Club House, stated that "the situation of foreign relations in the East was grave."

Earl Granville said he believed that there was some unnecessary alarm about the immediate future. Still the government had to deal with a state of things requiring the anxious consideration of the statesmen of Europe.

PACIFIC ASSURANCES FROM FRANCE.

The Duc Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the course of a speech in the Chamber of Deputies to-day declared that the government was confident that the good understanding which was necessary for the peace of the world would be established every where.

TURKISH NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 29, 1876. A Turkish squadron is about to sail for the Grecian Archipelago for evolutions.

THE SULTAN FIRM AGAINST FOREIGN INTERVENTION—THE PORTE'S POINTS OF OBJECTION TO THE BERLIN MEMORANDUM.

LONDON, May 30, 1876. The Standard's Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the Porte has instructed its ambassador to Austria, who is at Pesth, to remonstrate against the expected official communication of the Berlin memorandum, as Turkey would be obliged to totally decline its proposals.

INTERVENTION INADMISSIBLE.

The Porte instructs the ambassador to declare that the intervention of the friendly Powers is thoroughly inadmissible.

SOVEREIGNTY INDEPENDENT.

The Porte cites several reasons why the propositions cannot be admitted, the principal of which are:—That a two months' armistice would only revive the activity of the insurgents, who are now disheartened by defeat; and that the sovereign rights of the Sultan include free action with regard to the disposition of his army, and the Sultan could never submit to such an interference with these rights as would prohibit him from moving troops within his own territories wherever he considered necessary.

REMARKS OF ENGLISH OPINIONS—PAPER DEVIANCE OF THE ENGLISH POSITION.

The latest correspondent of the Times summarizes the latest utterances of the Russian press as follows:—"The St. Petersburg Herald declares the Berlin programme will be fulfilled and serious measures adopted, despite the opposition of Great Britain."

The *Ruski Mir* ridicules the idea that Russia and Austria will continue agreed upon Eastern affairs.

The Berlin correspondent says it is understood that Austria, at a meeting of the ambassadors in Pesth, failed to obtain such modification of the Berlin programme as might have rendered the scheme more acceptable to England.

THE SULTAN'S AMBASSADOR AT THE COURT OF ST. PETERSBURG.

A telegram to the Times from Pesth reports that Turkey has presented a note in London protesting against the proposed armistice, but no such note has been presented here, the Turkish Ambassador confining himself to general remarks about the difficulty for Turkey to go further than she has already gone.

FORTIFYING THE ENGLISH COAST.

[London (May 18) correspondence of Cork Constitution.]

The War Office has taken up the matter of harbor defence in earnest, and before long an appendix to the mobilization scheme may be expected as a ready made plan for defending our harbors from the approach of an enemy's fleet. Such a plan has already been prepared for Portsmouth, according to which the whole of Spithead would be little else than a network of submarine mines, with their electric wires leading to the forts built on the various shoals, where the mines would be exploded by those watching the movements of the enemy and ready to touch the instrument and flash the spark through the wire as soon as a ship was seen to be in a position to receive the full power of the explosion.

The Royal Engineers will shortly be engaged in making similar arrangements for the protection of Devonport and Queenstown, and as soon as our naval ports have been provided for it is probable that our mercantile ports, such as Liverpool and weak points along the coast will also be made more secure by the development of a perfect system of submarine mining.

BARONICA CRIMINALS DETENTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1876. The following telegram was received to-day by the Turkish Minister. It is dated Salonica, May 29, and is from Echref Pacha and Yahan Effendi:—"Four new sentences were pronounced yesterday (May 29), one of which is to capital punishment and three to forced labor."

ENGLAND.

THE EMMA AND OTHER FINANCING FRAUDS BROUGHT TO THE NOTICE OF PARLIAMENT—A SPASM ON 'CHANGE, FOLLOWED BY A SUDDEN COLLAPSE—A FIRM OF BROKERS FAILED.

LONDON, May 29, 1876. In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Philip Cunliffe (liberal), member for Dundee, in accordance with his notice given last week, asked the government whether, in view of the grave disclosures made before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington concerning the connection of certain British subjects with the Emma Mine, Com-

pany, the government intended to ask the law officers of the Crown for an opinion regarding the propriety of instituting criminal proceedings against the persons implicated therein.

Mr. Disraeli, in reply, said the proceedings of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the American House of Representatives in the case were not yet before him in such an authoritative manner as to justify him in taking the grave steps desired by Mr. Callan.

Mr. Callan then gave notice that he would at an early date move for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the Emma mine, the Lisbon tramways and other kindred undertakings.

WINSLOW LIKELY TO BE SUBSCRIBED TO THE UNITED STATES.

Replics in inquiries made in the lobby of the House of Commons show that the British government doubtless intends to surrender Winslow to the United States, and its only difficulty is to find the means of doing so gracefully.

Members of Parliament of all parties agree as to the justice of the surrender.

A 'CHANGE SPASM, FOLLOWED BY COLLAPSE. The Stock Exchange opened strong at a sharp recovery for all sorts of stocks, but quickly relapsed to a point in some cases considerably below Saturday's closing prices.

PREPARING FOR THE SETTLEMENT. Business is dull in consequence of the making up of accounts preparatory to settlement and because of the absence of the Jewish members, who are observing to-day as a holiday. The heavy fall in most stocks since the last account causes the settlement to be awaited, with some apprehension.

A FIRM OF BROKERS FAILED. Already to-day one firm of brokers has suspended. It is the firm of Cummins & Chinnery. Their liabilities are about \$100,000.

REMARKS UPON THE SUPPLY AND DEMAND AT HOME. The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British corn trade during the past week, says:—"Although it is impossible to speak with certainty, it appears probable that the change of weather will materially alter the state of the country and modify the surmises of disaster regarding the crops. Ordinarily this change would have depressed the wheat market, but the operations of Continental buyers have counteracted the weather and maintained the firmness of prices which was noticeable the previous week."

TRADE INFERENCES. "This continued inquiry from the Continent is the most prominent feature of the trade. If it should continue, in face of the favorable growing weather here and abroad, the fact would indicate that stocks really are as nearly exhausted as has been represented and that farmers have not on hand the wheat which many supposed was being held back for higher prices."

PRICES. "All feeding stuffs have fairly maintained their values, and, in fact, in face of heavier supplies, have advanced nearly a shilling per quarter."

FRANCE.

DEATH OF THE BONAPARTIST SENATOR RE-TRANSD.

PARIS, May 29, 1876. The name of the Bonapartist Senator whose death was reported yesterday in M. Bertrand, of the Department of Central.

A PRINCE DENATURALIZED BY VOTE OF THE DEPUTIES. The Chamber of Deputies to-day, by a vote of 288 to 138, declared null and void the election of Prince Lucigne, a cousin of the Comte de Chambord, because he has forfeited his nationality by serving in the Austrian army.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 29, 1876. *El Cronista* announces the turning of the machinery factory at the royal arsenal at Carthagena.

RELATIONS TO ROME. The Imperial says Cardinal Simoni, the Papal Nuncio, has received leave of absence.

GENERAL QUESADA'S REPORT FROM THE PROVINCES. SAN SEBASTIAN, May 29, 1876. General Quesada has arrived here from Navarre. He travelled by way of the Bastian Valley and the frontier. He found the people quiet.

LOUISVILLE BUSINESS FAILURES.

PROMINENT FIRM PACKERS AND WHISKY DEALERS IN BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES—REMARKS MADE BY DECLINE IN PRICE OF FLOUR.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 29, 1876. Four serious business embarrassments have been known to-day in mercantile circles. The firms embarrassed are Anderson, Hamilton & Co., pork packers; Hamilton Brothers, pork packers; Swearingen & Biggs, whiskey dealers, and Krauth, Ferguson & Co., pork packers. The first three houses operated together in a measure, the embarrassment of Swearingen & Biggs being caused by indorsing for the Hamiltons. Krauth, Ferguson & Co. deal extensively in hogs and pork, and by the recent decline in prices lost heavily. They to-day made an assignment in favor of John F. Morgan, of New York, who, it is thought, will cover the liabilities, which reach \$200,000. The papers of assignment state that \$250,000 worth of wheat, etc., in Chicago, is pledged to the firm, and should not be affected by its suspension. Anderson, Hamilton & Co. say their embarrassed condition has been caused by the late sudden depression in pork prices, which amounts to twenty-five per cent. A rise in prices would enable this firm to crawl out of its trouble. Their liabilities are not known. They have \$400,000 worth of hog products on hand. Hamilton Brothers have been affected in the same way and expect the same hope should prices of white porks depression in pork prices. The stock on hand is valued at \$3,000,000. Rumor has it that the liabilities of Anderson, Hamilton & Co. and Hamilton Brothers exceed \$1,000,000. These firms are among the best and oldest in Kentucky.

Swearingen & Biggs decline to furnish any statement at present concerning their liabilities and assets.

THREATENED NEGRO RIOT.

PETERSBURG, Va., May 29, 1876. On Saturday night, between eight and nine o'clock, the attention of persons living near the old market was attracted by the passage of numerous negroes armed with stout sticks and other weapons, in groups of two and three, and some times singly, toward the Pocahontas Bridge, over the Appomattox River. At that point, in a short time, a crowd of negroes numbering about fifty formed, showing a turbulent temper. Reports arose of threatened disturbance, which led to an attempt by the police, under Captain Goodwyn and Lieutenant Deason, to disperse the unlawful assembly. There was some resistance and several pistol shots fired, when fourteen negroes were arrested, including Charles Washington, the negro leader.

The parties were put in jail, and were brought before the Mayor this morning. It appeared from the evidence adduced that the crowd did not collect with any definite purpose, but were inflamed by bad whiskey, irritated by the loss of the election and by certain small passages of arms of a fist and skull character between themselves and a number of drunken white youths. The bad spirit of the negroes appears to have been excited also by the incendiary appeals that have been made by the republican paper here endeavoring to show that the white people, by fraud and intimidation, have deprived them of their rights in the recent election.

One account that is current in regard to the trouble is that the negroes were waiting to rebel and punish a crowd of disorderly youths who had previously "rocked" them out of a certain respectable house in Highland, and had threatened to renew the battle on the negroes' retreat to the hospitalities of Pocahontas. At any rate, the white residents of the Blacks were believed to have been intended for certain individuals only, and not for the white people of the community in general. The relations between the white and black are as amicable and peaceable here as in any community of the country, and the exhibitions of evil temper that have lately been made are due to the inflammatory efforts of their unprincipled white leaders, to the inspiration of rifle whiskey and the imprudence of a few drunken white youths. There was but first some excitement in the city, but that has subsided since the facts became known.

After the facts were heard this morning a large crowd, mainly of negroes, surrounded the Court House. The Mayor first sent out the fourteen captives to be detained for riot, but subsequently thought the whole matter over and then sent out a large force of police to disperse the assembly, which required them also to give bond in \$300 each to keep the peace for the next twelve months. The Mayor had previously issued a writ of habeas corpus for a prisoner who was guilty of a riot with a lot of negroes. Two of the prisoners gave the bail and paid the fine, and the rest are still in custody, but will probably receive similar treatment, as their friends come forward and relieve and release them. Meanwhile the excited state of feeling has subsided and the bow of peace from the political, social, commercial and religious leaders.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE GROSVENOR COMMISSION RECEIVED AT YUNAN—ENGLISH DIPLOMACY FEELING TOWARD THE CHINESE MONARCH—AN EXTENSIVE REBELLION—THE AMERICAN NAVAL FORCE—FRENCH MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCE WITH THE JAPANESE ARISTOCRACY.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29, 1876. The steamship *Gauche*, from Hong Kong via Yokohama, arrived here to-day.

She brought 630 coolies. The news is dated Shanghai, May 3, and Hong Kong, May 1.

CHINA.

The Grosvenor Commission had been received at Yunan with much ceremony. Several days had been devoted to festivities. The only work done had been to review the reports of the proceedings already nearly completed by the Chinese officials under Li Hong Chang. The question was asked, Why was the commission sent if nothing more was expected of them?

ENGLISH DIPLOMACY. Mr. Wade, the British Minister at Peking, was maintaining an unfriendly attitude toward the government.

THE ARMY. The signal and bow and arrow troops of the Fukien province were to be disbanded and foreign armed soldiers substituted.

REBELLION. Fifteen cities were reported in open rebellion in the province of Hopei.

CRIME. A Chinese domestic in Shanghai had been sentenced to deportation for committing rape upon a little English girl.

DEFEAT IN THE FIELD. The western army under General Fung had suffered repeated disasters and sought for assistance.

CABINET TROUBLES. Prince Tung was seriously ill, in consequence, it is said, of these and other embarrassments of the government.

PANIC—A CURIOUS CASE. A singular panic had been produced in numerous cities by the cutting off of the pigtail of a large number of the populace. This is evidently the work of an organized band, which, mixing in the crowds at night, find no difficulty in performing their operations.

RELATIONS TO JAPAN. A Consul General was to be sent by China to Japan. The pirates of the steamship *Pelican* had been arrested and \$12,000 of their plunder recovered.

SATISFACTION TO GERMANY. The case of the German ship *Anna* will probably be settled without violence. The Chinese government had yielded to two of the three demands of the German Minister and indicted punishment by executing the pirates, degrading the mandarins in the vicinity of the place where the seizure and murders occurred, and burning down two villages where the plundered cargo was concealed.

The third demand of the German Envoy relates only to indemnity, and will probably be settled without difficulty.

JAPAN. The advices from Yokohama are to May 11.

THE CURETUS ARMY NAVAL FORCE. Notwithstanding the reports that the United States were to co-operate with Germany and other Powers in forcing the Chinese to a settlement of the Anna affair no instructions to join the allied fleet had been received by Admiral Reynolds, now in Yokohama.

The Tennessee is at present the only available vessel in the Eastern sea, and if she is withheld active co-operation cannot be extended.

THE UNITED STATES SHIP SAGO HAD BEEN REPAIRED AND RESUMED HER VOYAGE TO SAN FRANCISCO MAY 6.

REPRESENTATION IN ENGLAND. A Japanese consulate is to be established at London.

A NEW LIGHT. The streets of the ancient capital, Hielo, were lighted with gas this month for the first time.

FRENCH MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCE. M. Dubouquet, French attaché of the *Genoisa*, had married the daughter of the former Dalmia, Karoda. This is the first instance of an alliance between a foreigner and a Japanese of the higher class.

AMERICAN CHURCH MISSION. Attention had been attracted to an American missionary preaching in the interior in defiance of government prohibition.

TEA TRADE. The tea business for the season had opened with unusual activity. While prices in America are known to be much lower than those of last year, those given here by competing purchasers are higher than last year.

COAL. The Tokushima coal mine, near Nagasaki, is now yielding an average of 700 tons daily.

THE STEAMSHIP NII. The French steamship *Nii*, wrecked near Yokohama two years ago, is to be raised by the Japanese.

FROM CORIA. A steamship sailed May 3 from Yokohama to bring the Korean envoys from the port of Fusan.

A NEW PORT. The port of Urgeno, in Yedo harbor, was publicly opened May 6, in presence of the members of the imperial family. The Mikado privately visited the grounds previous to the opening, with the members of the diplomatic corps as guests.

A ROYAL TOUR. The Mikado starts on a tour through the northern provinces June 2. He will be accompanied by several Cabinet officers and a personal staff numbering 138 persons.

CUBA.

SPANISH GOVERNMENT RELIEF TO THE COLONIAL TREASURY. HAVANA, May 29, 1876. The home government has officially notified the government of Cuba that it will soon send the necessary instructions for the Treasury of the island to draw on Madrid monthly for such amounts as it may need to cover its deficit.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, May 30—A. F. M.

Probabilities. For the South Atlantic States, falling followed by rising barometer, warm southerly winds, gradually shifting to cooler northerly, generally cloudy weather and local thunder storms.

For the Gulf States, lower barometer, winds mostly from east to south, stationary or rising temperature and frequent storms.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary followed by rising barometer, southeasterly winds, shifting to cooler east or north, and local storms.

For the upper lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, falling barometer, northerly to southerly winds, increasing to brisk and possibly high, partly cloudy weather and local rains, with lower temperature in latter and rising in former.

For the Missouri Valley, falling followed by rising barometer, warm southerly winds, shifting to cooler northerly and occasional rains.

For the lower lake region and Middle States, rising barometer, cooler northerly to easterly winds, partly cloudy weather and local rains in the southern portion of the latter.

For New England, rising barometer, northwest to northeast winds and cooler, partly cloudy weather, succeeding cool rains.

The Ohio River and Mississippi below St. Louis continue slowly falling, and Missouri, from St. Joseph to Bonville, slowly rising.

Cautionary signals continue at Chicago, Milwaukee and Grand Haven, are ordered for Duluth.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at sundown's pharmacy, 154 Broadway.

1875. 1876. 1875. 1876.

3 A. M. 67 67 3.50 P. M. 80 85

6 A. M. 61 66 6 P. M. 73 77

9 A. M. 70 70 9 P. M. 68 72

12 M. 77 80 12 P. M. 66 70

Year's temperature yesterday 73 74

Year's temperature for corresponding date last year 68 68

SITTING BULL'S BAND.

All the Sioux Warriors Going North to Join the Hostile Camps.

Captain Egan Reports the Country North of the White River Full of Bloodthirsty Indians.

MOVEMENT OF THE COLUMN.

PORT FETTERMAN, Wyo., May 29, 1876. Reliable information has reached this place that about 1,000 warriors were met going north from the agencies to join Sitting Bull a few days ago, and that nearly all the young men have left for the same place.

ALL THE SIoux JOINING THE BELLIGERENTS. The indications are that the entire Sioux nation will be engaged in the scalp hunt, leaving most of the women and children protected on the reservation.

WOODS FULL OF INDIANS. Captain Egan's command, which has just returned to Fort Laramie, reports that the country north of the White River is alive with Indians going north in bands too strong to be attacked by any ordinary force.

DESTRUCTIVE WORK OF THE AGENTS. The Indian agents have prevented the Sioux from joining General Crook, but they do not seem to be able to restrain them from joining the bands now engaged in hostilities.

General Crook's expedition is to start at one o'clock to-day.

GENERAL SHERMAN HAS NO FEARS FOR THE SAFETY OF THE FRONTIER TOWNS—BAD WHITES DO THE KILLING—PROPOSED REMOVAL OF RED CLOUD'S AND SPOTTED TAIL'S BANDS TO THE INDIAN TERRITORY—AN ALL SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1876. General Sherman says he does not concern in the apprehensions about the safety of the frontier towns on account of the employment of the troops in the fight against the hostile Indians. He adds that "so far as the danger to the miners goes, they have gone on as if they were not there, and he believes they lie down and go to sleep without arms of precaution."

DESPERATE WHITE MEN DO THE KILLING. He does not think that all the damage which is being done is attributable to the Indians, but to some bad white men, of the desperado class, who are doing most of the killing.

He explained the reference made by him in his despatch of the 26th inst., as to the government being "engaged in certain measures that will probably result in opening up the country to occupation and settlement," to mean that the Interior Department, through Secretary Chandler and Indian Commissioner Smith, was engaged in "measures which he could not speak of." In fact, General Sherman refused just here of his usual manner of speaking glibly on any subject submitted to him, and spoke with great reserve and abruptness, as though he did not like what was being done or did not care to discuss it.

MEASURE INFORMATION AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT. He